THE

NEW STAR.

A REPUBLICAN PAPER.

BY RUSSEL & DAVIS, CONCORD, NEWHAMPSHIRE.

No. XIII.--JULY 4, '97.

Domeſtic Miſcellany.

FOR THE STAR.

Meſſrs. Printers,

IN the niceſt ſentiments of delicacy and habits of modeſty have I been educated:—hence certain advertiſements, uſually appearing at this ſeaſon of the year, have ever been in ſome degree painfully ſhocking to me. But I conſidered ſuch advertiſements as neceſſary to the improvement of a noble and uſeful animal, and ſo paſſing them over without notice, found no great inconvenience: But now, O how groſs! to have weekly preſented to the eye of a lady, not only theſe brutiſh advertiſements, but to be ſure *a picture of the animal at large*, which, however one may affect inattention, yet crowds itſelf on the ſight moſt rudely. Do, ſirs, ſpare that ſafeguard to virtue, *modeſty*, by leaving out if not the deſcription yet the portrait, or elſe muſt you leave out from your liſt of cuſtomers the name of

April. OPHELIA.

☞ *We beg Ophelia's pardon for not attending to her caſe before—We ſhould with regret croſs ſo fair a cuſtomer; we are ſorry too to offend Modeſty:—but really we can't conſent to omit ſuch advertiſements, ſince they offer very* powerful *reaſons for inſertion: and beſides, we humbly conceive that the reaſon for offers for omitting the* picture, *is the very one why it ſhould be kept in, viz. becauſe it* crowds itſelf on the ſight: *the moſt ſqueamiſh delicacy cannot revolt at viewing a handſome figure of a horſe, unaccompanied with offenſive externals; and it will certainly be leſs painful to Modeſty, to look on the* picture, *and paſs it over, than to read on to the* quinteſſence *of the* deſcription *itſelf, before it could be diſtinguiſhed from other advertiſements.—And further, we place advertiſements in only one half of our paper.*

CONGRESS FIGHT.

PHILADEL. JUNE 10.

Mr. Blount has requeſted the inſertion of the following letter, &c.

SIR,

MY reſpect for the people you repreſent, and not your own conduct, induces me ſo far to regard you as a gentleman, as to call upon you, as though you was a gentleman, to give me ſatisfaction, ſuch as an injured gentleman has a right to require, for the very groſs, ungentlemanly, and daſtardly inſult you gave me this

morning in the courſe of debate, when you was ſhielded from the chaſtiſement you deſerved by the rules of order, and my veneration for the Houſe, of which you are an unworthy member. My friend, Mr. Macon, will fix with you or your friend, the time when, the place where, and the manner in which, we ſhall meet.

THOMAS BLOUNT.

Friday, 9th June 4 o'clock.

(Superſcribed)

Mr. George Thatcher.

Honored by Mr. Macon.

The above is a copy of a note which I, yeſterday at 4 o'clock, wrote and addreſſed to Mr. Genr. Thatcher, and which he, this morning between the hours of 6 and 7, when it was offered by my friend Mr Macon, (who twice yeſterday evening called at his lodgings to deliver it, but did not find him at home) refuſed to receive—grounding his refuſal upon a ſuppoſition which Mr. Macon, after he had ſeveral times expreſſed it, told him was juſt, that it was a challenge from me.

THOMAS BLOUNT.

Philadelphia, June 10th, 1797.

To THOMAS BLOUNT, *Gladiator*,

IN Mr. Brown's paper of Saturday laſt, you took the liberty of aſſerting, that my friend, George Thatcher, was no gentleman, and an unworthy member of the houſe—Give me leave, ſir, to tell you that he is a gentleman, and an honor to the houſe; and that what you ſay is falſe. If you want to raiſe a duſt by way of a challenge, you ſhall be *highly gratified*, by addreſſing yourſelf to

Your humble ſervant,

B. BLODGET.

No. 65, North Seventh Street.

Mr. Thatcher about Mr. Blount.

To the Editor of the Philad. Gazette.

SIR,

WHETHER Mr. Blount and myſelf are killed in a duel, or die by ſickneſs in our beds, is a matter of little conſequence to the government; which, without doubt, will be adminiſtered by thoſe who ſhall ſucceed us, as well as it is by us; yet it may be a matter of ſome moment to our families that our lives ſhould not be ſhortened by foolishly anticipating a voluntary death. And in my opinion it is becoming of much greater conſequence, (ſince the newſpapers ſo frequently announce either the death or wounds to our fellow-citizens by duels) that the principle of this cuſtom ſhould be examined. Is it juſtifiable, or is it not?—Ought the laws of God and ſociety againſt murder to be obeyed? or has every man a right, under a regular government, when he pleaſes, and for any cauſe his whim, caprice, or malice ſhall dictate, to call upon another, perhaps his neighbor or friend, to riſque his life in a duel; and if the other refuſes the infamous conflict, ſhall he be doomed to the ſtigma of cowardice?—This is a queſtion well deſerving the public attention. And if I can be the means of bringing it fairly before the public for their

examination, I ſhall not think myſelf diſgraced by any conſequences, or opinions that may be entertained of me, for not accepting the challenge ſent me on Saturday by Mr. THOMAS BLOUNT.

In order to do this, and explain the principles and motives that governed me through the whole tranſaction, I will ſtate the circumſtances that gave riſe to the challenge

[*Mr.* THATCHER *here gives a detail of the converſation in the Houſe which irritated Mr.* BLOUNT, *exactly as narrated in the laſt* STAR; *demonſtrating that Mr.* BLOUNT *was the aggreſſor*.]

Theſe are the facts and circumſtances, I believe, pretty accurate; for which, according to the dueling ſyſtem, two fathers of large families, are called upon to riſque their lives by firing piſtols, and puſhing ſwords at each other—or upon the refuſal of one, who may think the practice unjuſtifiable, or whoſe connections in life render it pleaſing, and worth protracting to the end of nature's thread, he is to be deemed a coward—The other, perhaps, the intentional murderer—becomes a brave fellow—a man of courage—a gentleman!—But to proceed—order being reſtored, the committee, if I am not miſtaken, with the conſent of Mr. BLOUNT, actually threw away the uncouth Frenchified dreſs, the reſolution firſt appeared in, and cloathed it in the true American garb, for which I had contended.

Soon after this, I was informed that Mr. Blount was determined to challenge me to a duel, unleſs I aſked his pardon, or made a recantation. I replied to thoſe who ſpoke to me on the ſubject, that I was not conſcious of any intention to give offence, I therefore could not aſk any body's pardon, nor did I conceive any explanation neceſſary. I had not been called to order during the debate by the chairman, or any member—and it was impoſſible for Mr. Blount to be ſerious, in ſuppoſing I had any particular application in the uſe of a common proverb; it had been very often uſed in debate on ſimilar occaſions, and no member ever before was ſilly enough to take it to himſelf, and acknowledge the coat ſuited him. However, at the ſolicitation of my friends, I was very willing to converſe with Mr. B. and make any explanations public or private, that I could conſiſtent with truth and my real feelings, and opinion.

I further declared to them that as Mr. Blount had conſidered himſelf the offended party, though in my opinion, without grounds, I would ſpeak to him firſt, for even at this period my feelings were not irritated, except that I conceived he made uſe of the firſt provoking language, and if there were any fixed rule by which reſentment could be graduated, and the point marked where it might lawfully commence; I ought to have felt it towards him, and not he to me. Nevertheleſs, as all the habits of my mind are different from his, I would never think of reſenting any thing he could ſay to ſuch a degree as to break off the uſual intercourſe of people who have no particular connexions, and meet one another but tranſiently.——

Therefore when he paſſed me, as I was ſetting without the bar, I accoſted him and offered him my hand as the token of a diſpoſition, on my part, to explain and endeavour to ſatisfy his feelings upon the points he might think I had injured him. But he turned from me with diſdain. Here ends the tranſaction of Friday. A little after ſix on Saturday morning, I was called out of my bed, and a very ſweet tranquil ſleep, by Mr. Macon, who on entering my chamber, obſerved he had come on a diſagreeable piece of buſineſs at the requeſt of Mr. Blount, or words to that effect. He extended his arm and would reach me a letter, which I think he ſaid was from Mr. Blount. I aſked him if it contained what is commonly called a challenge to fight a duel. He did not ſeem to make a direct anſwer, but requeſted me to read it; I told him if it contained any ſtatement of circumſtances which he wiſhed me to explain, I would receive and give an anſwer. But if he did not ſay, upon his honor, it did not contain a challenge to fight a duel, I would not receive it. He then gave me to underſtand it contained a challenge to fight, which he afterwards declared in expreſs words. I replied decidedly I would not knowingly receive a challenge to fight from any man, and he was at liberty to tell Mr. Blount, *I reſpected the laws of God and the ſociety in which I lived more than the ridiculous laws of honor that ſupported the cuſtom of duelling; and he might poſt me for a coward as ſoon as he pleaſed.* He preſſed me to take the letter; I refuſed. We then ſet down, I told him I would explain fully to him my ideas of the ſubject of duelling and the circumſtances that had occaſioned his viſit; he replied, he was not at liberty to enter into any explanation, but wiſhed to know what I would do or what he ſhould tell Mr. Blount. I replied, that having the day before ſpoke to Mr. Blount with a deſign, if he had been diſpoſed, to come to ſome friendly explanation, I did not conceive myſelf bound to make any further advances towards him on that point; yet I was willing to do it, and if Mr. Blount requeſted it, I would go to his lodgings or I would invite him to mine, or if more agreeable to him, I would meet him at any third place, to ſee if by converſing upon the matter it might not be compromiſed more peaceably than by a duel, which method I was determined not to adopt. His reply to this I am not certain I can accurately relate, for he ſeemed to me to heſitate in fixing upon a phraſe to convey his meaning: but by my anſwer which I am accurate in, it amounted to this, That Mr. Blount would have no interview with me unleſs I would firſt make a recantation, or an acknowledgement of ſomething I had ſaid, to be unjuſt. I well remember I ſaid this is unreaſonable, it was acting as arbitrary a part to me, as the Directory of France towards the United States, and he might tell Mr. Blount, I could not make an abſolute ſubmiſſion to any man where I was not conſcious of being wrong, and I did think he gave the firſt provoking language. Mr. Blount muſt not think he is dealing with a ſlave whom he can

order at his feet by a nod, he was dealing with a free man who had sentiments and opinions of his own —and which he knew how to respect. The respect that Mr. Blount had for his own feelings ought to teach him a decent regard to those of others, and not consider himself as every thing, and every body else as nothing. I observed to him that I had a family that depended altogether on me for their support, and education; he said, Mr Blount also had a family: I added, there was the stronger reason then, on his part, not to increase the wicked means of his or my death; for in either case a family was thrown unprotected upon the world, and I doubted not he had an attachment to his as I had to mine; he interrupted me as before, and said all this was out of his commission.

He said he wished only to know what I would have him to tell Mr. Blount, and asked me to repeat what I had said, which I did nearly as follows; that I should make no acknowledgement without a conference or explanation with him, which I was ready for; I did think he had used the first irritating language; that he had without the least reason made a particular application of an old adage contrary to what had ever been done by any member before; that if Mr. Blount proceeded to force, and manifested an intention to attack me, I should apply to the laws of the state for protection, that I would prudently avoid him as I would a beast of prey, a robber, a madman, or an indian in the woods who should pursue me with his Tomahawk or scalping knife.—Much other conversation passed between us, of which I desired him to relate as much to Mr. Blount as he thought within his instructions, we wished each other good morning, and parted good friends.

In the afternoon I had the pleasure of reading in your paper, the note of Tom Blount *the gentleman*; and I confess and most sincerely hope, you and the world will forgive me for saying, and I say it because it is true, the sound of Tom BLUNT *the gentleman* introduces to my mind the same confusion of ideas as that of Tom Paine *the christian*. And if this said Tom Blount *the gentleman* is satisfied with publishing to the world that in defiance of the laws of God and the state he was willing to put his life and mine at hazard by shooting pistols, or thrusting swords at each other with intent to murder—I am also satisfied in refusing his challenge at the risque of losing the good opinion of the said *gentleman*, and all other bullies, assassins and murderers.

GEORGE THATCHER.

FOR

FORTUNE's FAVORITES.

PRIZES *in the third class of Dartmouth Col. Lottery, above* 20 *dol.*

Of 1000 dol. Nos. 294. and 2360.
Of 500 dol. No. 410. 3324 5177.
Of 200 dol. No. 857. 881. 914. 2748. 2852. 4183. 4794. 5399. 5410. 5579.
Of 100 dol. No. 565. 811. 1138. 1143. 1228. 1418. 1440. 1449. 1608. 1761. 2298. 2330. 2522. 2533. 3422. 3459. 3666. 3882.

3896, 3904, 3927, 3929, 4089, 4226, 4417, 4441, 4656, 4807, 4864, 5686.

Of 50 dol. No. 74, 95, 134, 165, 257, 303, 321, 610, 867, 1145, 1232, 1276, 1545, 1771, 1908, 2130, 2199, 2211, 2233, 2335, 2377, 2411, 2461, 2464, 2596, 2724, 2915, 2921, 2933, 2623, 3694, 3924, 4016, 4041, 4491, 4605, 5163, 5572, 5586, 5771.

NEW STAR.

CONCORD, JULY 4.

In the last week we experienced several thunder storms, accompanied with hail, which did considerable damage to corn, grass, &c. and broke some glass in windows, in this town and Canterbury; the accompanying wind whirled furiously many a tree: and in some places gave to the beauties of nature the horrors of desolation.—— The lightning set Mr. Partridge's barn on fire, which was immediately extinguished.

SUMMARY.

☞ The last mail gives a fresh supply of Foreign News: the latest informs of an intended, ripening, *REVOLUTION in Ireland*: and that 20,000 United Irishmen were assembled in readiness to advocate and effect her independence —This intelligence was bro't by a late arrival at Boston, 50 days from Dublin, and is corroborated by a later arrival at Newyork.

Another Serious Mutiny has arisen in the British fleet, and has been quelled by *Parliamentary assistance*, and the King's pardon, at great expense, & some lives lost.

A Preliminary PEACE is certain, and a permanent one is probable—The King of Prussia acts as mediator between England and France—There is to be a congress at Berne, to regulate the definitive articles of general peace, and the Allies are invited to attend —BUONAPARTE wishes repose; he is on his way to France from his army in Italy, and Barras, of the Directory, has moved that this intrepid general be entrusted with the interests of France at the Berne congress—The desire of Peace is reciprocal between France & Austria; the outlines have been traced—The result, it is said, will be a general pacification in the course of the summer.—The Archduke Charles has left his army in Italy, and arrived on the Rhine.

BOSTON, JUNE 26. The Portuguese minister had been ordered away, and had actually quitted the French Republic.

Accounts received at Newyork, from Dublin, of a later date than those here, corroborate our report of the distressed situation of the people of Ireland—these accounts state, that the *habeas corpus* is suspended, that the large counties of Armagh, Ulster, and Dublin, are declared in a state of disturbance, and martial law proclaimed—that the banks are generally shut up, and business at a stand—and that revolt and insurrection appear to be the order of the day.

Capt. Cross reports, he was informed that one of adm. Jervis's ships cut out of Teneriffe a large Spanish ship, valued at a million of dollars. Jervis permits neutral vessels to leave Cadiz.

IN CONGRESS.

June 19. A bill for organising and disciplining the militia, was read —[this bill has since been referred the next session.]

June 20. The 80,000 militia bill passed 43 to 26. Newhampshire is to furnish 3558 men. The new artillery corps bill is rejected. A bill has been reported in the Senate to enable the President, under certain restrictions, to raise a provisional army, not exceeding 1000 artillerists, 1000 cavalry, and 13 000 infantry; no man to receive any bounty at his enlistment, nor at any time after, unless called into actual service; nor are any troops raised by this act to be called into actual service, unless the circumstances of the United States shall, in the opinion of the President, render it absolutely necessary.

The President has ratified a treaty of perpetual friendship between the Bey of Tripoli and America.

Charleston, June 2. Gen. Clarke (of Genet memory, but who was lately supposed to be in the British interest) is gone to St. Augustine to assist in its defence against the British. Major De Bert is raising a corps of 2000 Frenchmen, back-country Georgians, South & North Carolinians, and Kentucky boys, to defend St. Augustine against the English; or more probably to take podection of it in the name of liberty and equality.

BOSTON, JUNE 24.

By the French official paper (the Redacteur) it appears, that the only condition on which the Executive Directory will make peace with England, will be the restoration of all the conquests the latter has made!—*John Bull will not readily assent to this.*

Captain Sprague arrived here on Wednesday from Dublin in 50 *days. He brings intelligence of the rapid progress of revolutionary insurrection, general alarm, and public distress in Ireland. Business was at a stand, credit almost annihilated, and the people waiting some momentary explosion involving the most alarming consequences. Ireland has for years been fruitful in similar intelligence.*

From the Westindies we have only reiterated accounts of fresh piracies on American commerce—of Cayenne-decrees sanctioning and legalizing *them —and of the citizens of an Independent Nation being obliged to solicit foreign convoys to protect their property.*

From Savannah, June 2. *Captain Lightburn from Newprovidence, says, positive news was there, that the British had taken Pensacola; that an English frigate of* 56 *guns had taken a Spanish ent of* 44. *An American vessel was brought in for trial, which had* 11,000 *dollars on board.*

Capt. Pierpont, from China, touched at St. Helena, 27th April, the people of which were under fearful apprehensions of a visit from the French. A severe rain has damaged the island 20000 *dollars.*

JUNE 28. Capt. Freeman arrived here last night, in 37 days from Bourdeaux. With French papers to May 18; but they contain no news of importance; except numerous confirmations of Peace, which is spoken of as a General one.—Indeed the French Legislature were contemplating the

ceſſation of thoſe laws which were to expire on the epoch of a General Peace!

We have nothing but ſpoilation news from the Weſtindies. Gen. Cuyler ſucceeds Abercrombie.

A letter from a member of Congreſs, dated the 22d, ſays, "you may continue to write, for I know not when we ſhall adjourn." The beſt *American* news we have, is general indications of luxuriant harveſts.

A letter from Hartford, June 16, mentions, "A Capt. Church of this port, from Barbadoes, bound home, three days out, was taken by a French privateer from Guadaloupe, treated very ill, all his hands but four taken on board the privateer; four Frenchmen were put on board his veſſel, which was ordered for Port-Louis, where he would inevitably have been condemned. The Americans were very peaceable while the privateer accompanied them, which was until within ſight of the iſland, when the Frenchmen thinking themſelves perfectly ſafe, the prize-maſter laid down his hanger, which Capt. C. immediately ſeized, and ordered his men to ſecure the others, which they did—And arrived here ſafe with the veſſel and 4 picaroons.

On Wedneſday, an Eccleſiaſtical Council are to convene in this town, to diſmiſs Mr. Evans from the paſtoral charge of this place, he having declared to the town in writing his intention of reſigning the pulpit to them.

THIS is to inform the cuſtomers to the New Star, that the ſubſcriber is neceſſitated, on account of his ill ſtate of health, to forbear riding poſt—He is ſorry it ſo happens: but debility compels him to ſtop—He has relinquiſhed his right to Ruſſel & Davis; and has no demands on any of the cuſtomers;—the pay belongs to the printers.

ABRAHAM KIMBALL, jr.

July 1, 1797.

RAN away from the ſubſcriber the 5th inſtant, an apprentice boy, named William Ryan—I forbid all perſons harboring, truſting, trading with or employing him, as they would avoid the penalty of the law. Whoever will take up ſaid runaway, and return him to his maſter, ſhall receive one cent reward and no charges paid.

JOHN LYFORD.

Gilmanton, June 18 1797. 1t

For SALE,

A Shoemaker's and Currier's

A SHOP,

under one roof—ſituated on the north, and near to Mr. STEPHEN AMBROSE's Store, on the Eaſt ſide of Merrimac river, with the land on which ſaid building ſtands, which is well watered, and convenient for a tanner, currier & ſhoemaker, there being land ſufficient to erect a dwelling houſe, tanner's works, &c. upon.—ALSO,

About 15 acres of land lying 70 or 80 rods north of the above-ſaid ſhop; which is bounded on the main road by a cart path, and will convene a tradeſman with paſture, wood, &c.—Apply to Mr. Stephen Ambroſe near the premiſes, or the ſubſcriber about two miles north thereof.

Nathaniel Ambroſe.

Concord, July 1, 1797. 8t